

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (presently amended) A compound of formula I



I

wherein;

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})-$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, ~~$\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})-$~~ , or a direct bond to R;

B is an amino or thiol reactive moiety;

R is an aliphatic divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}=\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G})_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{10})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{10})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{10})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2, b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{10})$; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M^1-R^{14} ; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}=\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G}^1)_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{COR}^{15})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} , J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $\text{SiR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{R}^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl,

heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroalkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl; hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkyloxy, aryl, aralkyl, arakenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroalkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; and

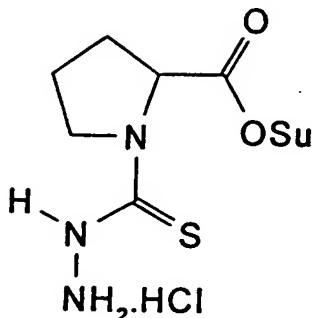
R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $\text{S}(\text{O})_h\text{R}^{30}$, $\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, COOR^{30} , COR^{30} , $\text{CONR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{30})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, arakenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, ~~alkoxy~~carbonyl, —carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl, and caboximido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl,

alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, arakenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heterolalkenyl, heteroalkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteraralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylaryl amino, diarylamino and arylamino; and

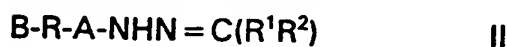
X is a negative counterion.

2. (original) The compound of claim 1, wherein R is, or is a combination of, a saturated straight chain of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.
3. (cancelled)

4. (Original) The compound of claim 1 that is:



5. (Original) A compound of formula II:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})-$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})-$, or $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})-$ or a direct bond to R;

B is an amino or thiol reactive moiety;

R is an aliphatic divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G})_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{10})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{10})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{10})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and $\text{C}(\text{L})$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and $\text{M}^1\text{-R}^{14}$; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G}^1)_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{COR}^{15})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and $\text{C}(\text{L})$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O

or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $\text{SiR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{R}^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; and

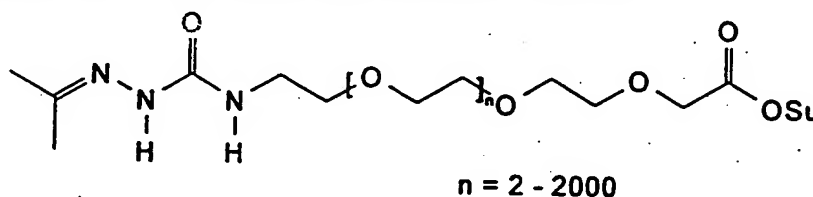
R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $\text{S}(\text{O})_h\text{R}^{30}$, $\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, COOR^{30} , COR^{30} , $\text{CONR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{30})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl,

heterocyclalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino;

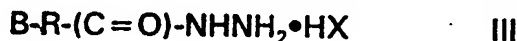
R¹ is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms; and

R² is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

6. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein R is, or is a combination of, a saturated straight chain of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.
7. (Original) The compound of claim 5 that is:



8. (Original) A compound of formula III:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

B is an amino reactive moiety;

R is an aliphatic divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: cycloalkylene, C(R¹⁰)₂, -C(R¹⁰)=C(R¹⁰)-, >C=C(R¹²)(R¹³), >C(R¹²)(R¹³), -C≡C-, O, S(G)_a, P(J)_b(R¹⁰), P(J)_b(LR¹⁰), N(R¹⁰), >N⁺(R¹²)(R¹³) and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR¹⁰; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR¹⁰; each R¹⁰ is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M¹-R¹⁴; each M¹ is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, C(R¹⁵)₂,

$-C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$,
 $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and $C(L)$; where a
 is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O
 or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group
 among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $SiR^{16}R^{17}R^{18}$, alkyl,
 alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl,
 heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl,
 heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy,
 alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are
 each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and
 R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are
 independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene,
 alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a
 monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl,
 heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl,
 heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy,
 alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; and

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted
 with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z,
 wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl,
 cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $S(O)_hR^{30}$, $NR^{30}R^{31}$, $COOR^{30}$, COR^{30} , $CONR^{30}R^{31}$,
 $OC(O)NR^{30}R^{31}$, $N(R^{30})C(O)R^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl,
 heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl,
 heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy,
 alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl,
 halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and
 R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo,
 pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl,

triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclalkyl, heterocyclalkenyl, heterocyclalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino; and

X is a negative counterion.

9. (Original) The compound of claim 8, wherein R is, or is a combination of, a saturated straight chain of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms.

10. (Original) A compound that has one of formulae VII or VIII:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

R is a divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{10})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G})_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{10})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{10})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{10})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and $\text{C}(\text{L})$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and $\text{M}^1\text{-R}^{14}$; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})_2$, $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})=\text{C}(\text{R}^{15})-$, $>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $>\text{C}(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, O, $\text{S}(\text{G}^1)_a$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{P}(\text{J})_b(\text{LR}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{15})$, $\text{N}(\text{COR}^{15})$, $>\text{N}^+(\text{R}^{12})(\text{R}^{13})$ and $\text{C}(\text{L})$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $\text{SiR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}\text{R}^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl,

heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; and

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $\text{S}(\text{O})_h\text{R}^{30}$, $\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, COOR^{30} , COR^{30} , $\text{CONR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{30})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino;

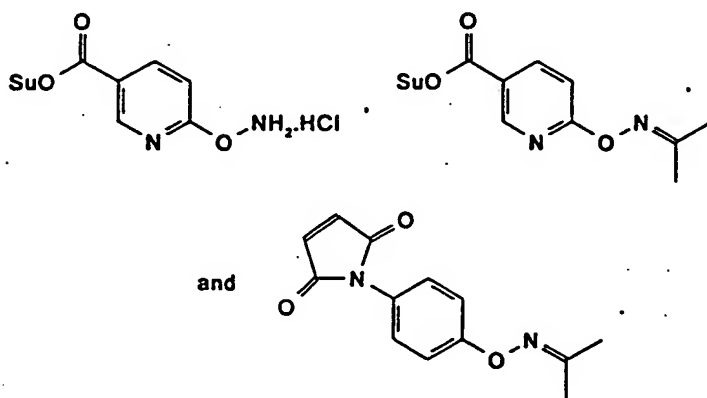
B is an amino or thiol reactive moiety;

R^1 is H or a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

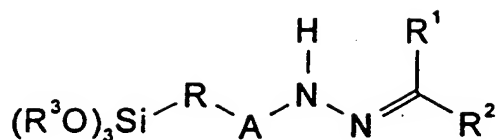
R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms; and

X is a negative counterion.

11. (Original) The compound of claim 10, wherein R is a straight chain, branched or cyclic aliphatic moiety, a aromatic, heteroaromatic, polyaromatic or polyheteroaromatic moiety, a saturated straight chain of 2 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, or or a combination thereof.
12. (Original) The compound or claim 10, wherein R is a divalent aliphatic group.
13. (Original) The compound of claim 10, selected from:

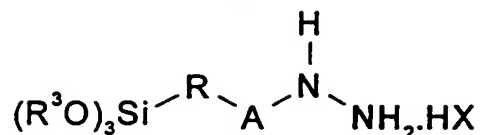


14. (Original) A compound that has any of formulae XI:



or

XI



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

R^3 is a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 1 – 10 carbons;

R^1 is H or a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

X is a negative counterion;

R is a divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{10})_2$, $-C(R^{10})=C(R^{10})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{10})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{10})$, $N(R^{10})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M^1-R^{14} ; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{15})_2$, $-C(R^{15})=C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, hal, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro,

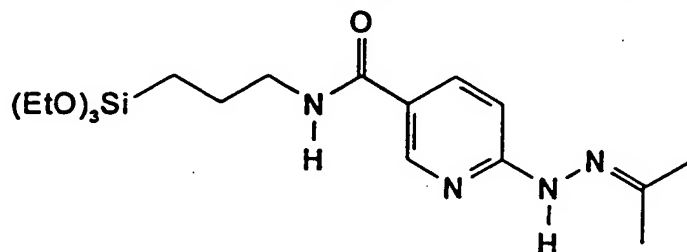
SiR¹⁶R¹⁷R¹⁸, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and NR¹⁹R²⁰; R¹⁹ and R²⁰ are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R¹² and R¹³ are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R¹² and R¹³ are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R¹² and R¹³ together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and NR¹⁹R²⁰; and

R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷, R¹⁸, R¹⁹ and R²⁰ can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, S(O)_hR³⁰, NR³⁰R³¹, COOR³⁰, COR³⁰, CONR³⁰R³¹, OC(O)NR³⁰R³¹, N(R³⁰)C(O)R³¹, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R³⁰ and R³¹ are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkylidiarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamin , alkylarylamino, diarylamino and

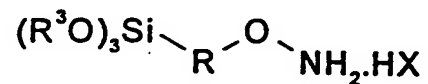
arylamino; and

A is a direct link, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, or $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$.

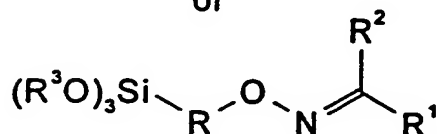
15. (Original) The compound of claim 14, wherein R is a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 2-15 carbons, a polyethyleneglycol moiety of 2-2000 monomers or an aromatic group, or a combination thereof.
16. (Original) The compound of claim 14 that is:



17. (Original) A compound that has one of formulae XII:



or



XII

or a derivative thereof, wherein:

R^3 is a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 1 – 10 carbons;

R^1 is H or a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

X is a negative counterion; and

R is a divalent group having any combination of the following

groups, which are combined in any order: arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{10})_2$, $-C(R^{10})=C(R^{10})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{10})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{10})$, $N(R^{10})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and $C(L)$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M^1-R^{14} ; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{15})_2$, $-C(R^{15})=C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and $C(L)$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $SiR^{16}R^{17}R^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylenes, alkenylenes or cycloalkylenes; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; and

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl,

cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $S(O)_hR^{30}$, $NR^{30}R^{31}$, $COOR^{30}$, COR^{30} , $CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $OC(O)NR^{30}R^{31}$, $N(R^{30})C(O)R^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino.

18. (Original) The compound of claim 17, wherein R is a straight chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 2-15 carbons, a polyethyleneglycol moiety of 2-2000 monomers or an aromatic group, or a combination thereof.

19. (Original) A compound that has any of formulae XIII:



or a derivative thereof, wherein

R^1 is H or a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

X is a negative counterion; and

R is a divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{10})_2$, $-C(R^{10})=C(R^{10})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{10})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{10})$, $N(R^{10})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and $C(L)$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M^1-R^{14} ; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{15})_2$, $-C(R^{15})=C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and $C(L)$; where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $SiR^{16}R^{17}R^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; and

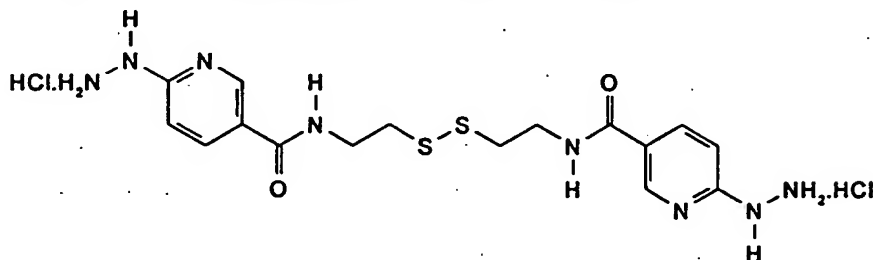
R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z,

wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $S(O)_hR^{30}$, $NR^{30}R^{31}$, $COOR^{30}$, COR^{30} , $CONR^{30}R^{31}$, $OC(O)NR^{30}R^{31}$, $N(R^{30})C(O)R^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkylidiarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino;

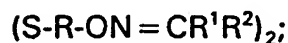
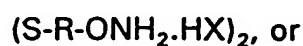
A is a direct link, C=O, C=S, $NH(C=O)$, $NH(C=S)$, $NHNH(C=O)$, or $NHNH(C=S)$; and

R^{30} is hydrogen or a thiol protecting group.

20. (Original) The compound of claim 19 that is:



21. (Original) A compound that has one of formulae XIII:



or a derivative thereof, wherein

R^1 is H or a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

R^2 is a saturated straight chain of 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a chain of 2 to 2000 ethyleneoxide moieties, or a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic moiety of 3 to 20 carbon atoms;

X is a negative counterion; and

R is a divalent group having any combination of the following groups, which are combined in any order: arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{10})_2$, $-C(R^{10})=C(R^{10})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{10})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{10})$, $N(R^{10})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G is O or NR^{10} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{10} ; each R^{10} is a monovalent group independently selected from hydrogen and M^1-R^{14} ; each M^1 is a divalent group independently having any combination of the following groups, which groups are combined in any order: a direct link, arylene, heteroarylene, cycloalkylene, $C(R^{15})_2$, $-C(R^{15})=C(R^{15})-$, $>C=C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $>C(R^{12})(R^{13})$, $-C\equiv C-$, O, $S(G^1)_a$, $P(J)_b(R^{15})$, $P(J)_b(LR^{15})$, $N(R^{15})$, $N(COR^{15})$, $>N^+(R^{12})(R^{13})$ and C(L); where a is 0, 1 or 2; b is 0, 1, 2 or 3; G^1 is O or NR^{15} ; J is S or O; and L is S, O or NR^{15} ; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently selected from the group among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, $SiR^{16}R^{17}R^{18}$, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $NR^{19}R^{20}$; R^{19} and R^{20} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl and heterocyclyl; R^{12} and R^{13} are selected from (i) or (ii) as follows: (i) R^{12} and R^{13} are independently selected from among hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl and heteroaryl; or (ii) R^{12} and R^{13} together form alkylene, alkenylene or cycloalkylene; R^{16} , R^{17} and R^{18} are each

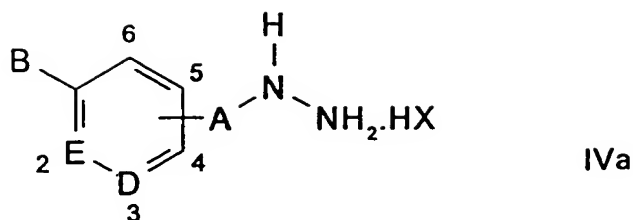
independently a monovalent group selected from hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy and $\text{NR}^{19}\text{R}^{20}$; and

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} , R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , R^{17} , R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} can be substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from Z, wherein Z is selected from alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy, $\text{S}(\text{O})_h\text{R}^{30}$, $\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, COOR^{30} , COR^{30} , $\text{CONR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{NR}^{30}\text{R}^{31}$, $\text{N}(\text{R}^{30})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}^{31}$, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryloxy, heterocycliloxy, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyaryl, halo, pseudohalo, haloalkyl and carboxamido; h is 0, 1 or 2; and R^{30} and R^{31} are each independently selected from among hydrogen, halo, pseudohalo, cyano, azido, nitro, trialkylsilyl, dialkylarylsilyl, alkyl diarylsilyl, triarylsilyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, aralkenyl, aralkynyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaralkenyl, heteroaralkynyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, heterocyclylalkenyl, heterocyclylalkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy, heteroaralkoxy, amino, amido, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylarylamino, diarylamino and arylamino; and

R^{30} is hydrogen or a thiol protecting group.

22. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein X is a halide or trifluoroacetate.
23. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein B is an amino reactive moiety selected from succinimidyl ester, hydroxybenzotriazolyl ester, or pentafluorophenol ester.
24. (Original) The compound of claim 1, wherein B is a thiol reactive moiety selected from maleimido, α -bromoacetyl or pyridyldisulfide.
25. (Original) A conjugate, comprising the compound of claim 1 bound to

- a natural or synthetic biological molecule.
26. (Original) The conjugate of claim 25, wherein the natural or synthetic molecule is selected from a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide, an oligonucleotide, an RNA, a DNA and a synthetic polymer.
27. (Original) The conjugate of claim 26, wherein the protein is an antibody.
28. (Original) A method of immobilizing a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:
- (i) preparing the conjugate of claim 25; and
 - (ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the surface forming a hydrazone bond to the surface.
29. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:
- (i) preparing the conjugate of claim 25; and
 - (ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino moiety or thiol moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.
30. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:
- (i) preparing the conjugate of claim 25; and
 - (ii) mixing the conjugate with a natural or synthetic biological molecule wherein the molecule has at least one carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the molecule forming a hydrazone bond to the molecule.
31. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:
- (i) preparing a conjugate of formula IVa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$ or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

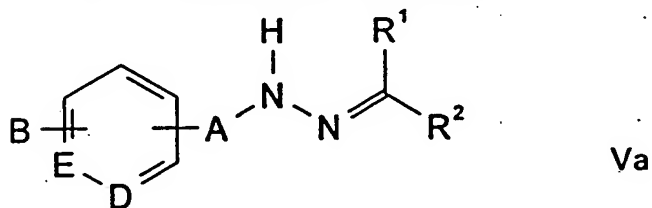
E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or $-\text{NH}$; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the surface forming a hydrazone bond to the surface.

32. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$ or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

R^1 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon

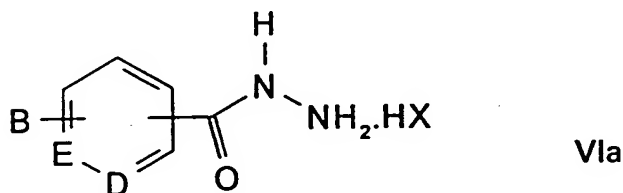
atoms; and

R^2 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino or thiol reactive moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.

33. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of the formula VIa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

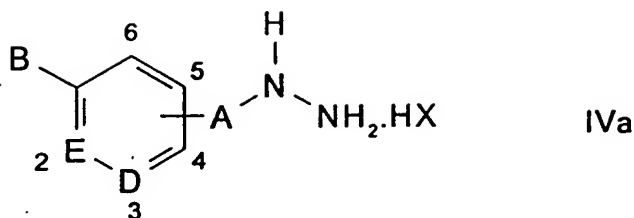
E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or -NH; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the surface forming a hydrazone bond to the surface.

34. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula IVa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$ or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

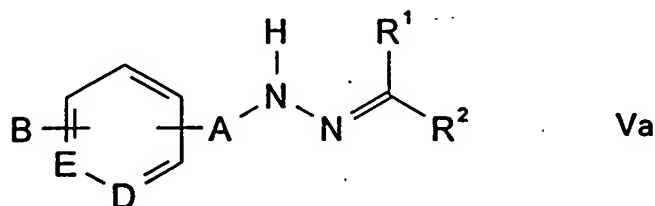
E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or $-\text{NH}$; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino or thiol reactive moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.

35. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{O})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{S})$, $\text{NHNH}(\text{C}=\text{NH})$ or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

R^1 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon

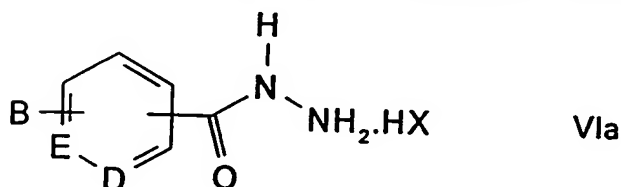
atoms; and

R^2 is hydrogen or asaturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino or thiol reactive moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.

36. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula VIa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

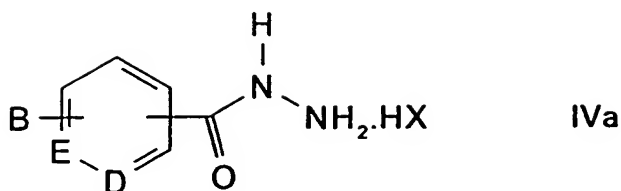
E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or -NH; and

(ii) applying the conjugate to a surface wherein the surface has at least one amino or one thiol reactive moiety for a time and under conditions such that the conjugate reacts with the amino or thiol reactive moiety of the surface forming a bond to the surface.

37. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula IVa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O), NH(C=S), NH(C=NH), NHNH(C=O), NHNH(C=S), NHNH(C=NH) or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

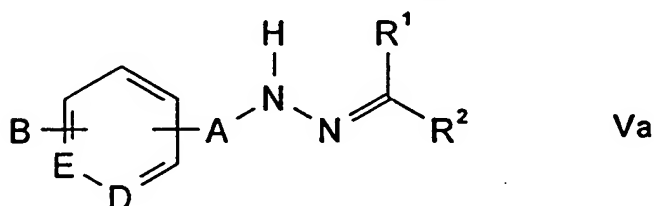
E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or -NH; and

(ii) mixing the conjugate to a natural or synthetic biological molecule, wherein the molecule has at least one carbonyl moiety, for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the molecule forming a hydrazone bond to the molecule.

38. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula Va:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

A is NH(C=O), NH(C=S), NH(C=NH), NHNH(C=O), NHNH(C=S), NHNH(C=NH) or a direct bond;

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

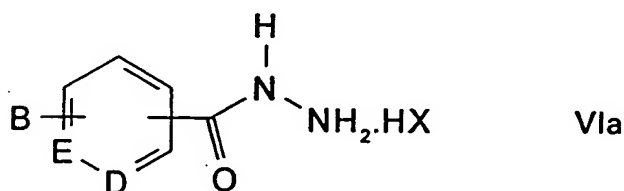
R^1 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

R^2 is hydrogen or a saturated straight chain of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

(ii) mixing the conjugate with a natural or synthetic biological molecule, wherein the molecule has at least one carbonyl moiety, for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the molecule forming a hydrazone bond to the molecule.

39. (Original) A method of crosslinking a natural or synthetic biological molecule, comprising:

(i) preparing a conjugate of formula VIa:



or a derivative thereof, wherein:

B is a natural or synthetic biological molecule;

D is a carbon or nitrogen atom;

E is a carbon or nitrogen atom; and

X is a negative counter ion, oxygen, sulfur or -NH; and

(ii) mixing the conjugate with a natural or synthetic biological molecule, wherein the molecule has at least one carbonyl moiety for a time and under conditions such that the hydrazine moiety of the conjugate reacts with the carbonyl moiety of the molecule forming a hydrazone bond to the molecule.

40. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the surface is selected from glass, polymer, latex and colloidal metal.

41. (Original) The method of claim 30, wherein the natural or synthetic biological molecule is selected from a protein, a glycoprotein, a peptide,

an oligonucleotide, an RNA and a DNA.

42. (Original) The method of claim 41, wherein the protein is an antibody.
43. (Original) A surface prepared by the method of claim 28.
44. (Original) A composition prepared by the method of claim 30.
45. (Original) The compound of claim 8, wherein X is a halide or trifluoroacetate.
46. (Original) The compound of claim 10, wherein X is a halide or trifluoroacetate.
47. (Original) The compound of claim 19, wherein X is a halide or trifluoroacetate.
48. (Original) The compound of claim 21, wherein X is a halide or trifluoroacetate.
49. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein B is an amino reactive moiety selected from succinimidyl ester, hydroxybenzotriazolyl ester, or pentafluorophenol ester.
50. (Original) The compound of claim 8, wherein B is an amino reactive moiety selected from succinimidyl ester, hydroxybenzotriazolyl ester, or pentafluorophenol ester.
51. (Original) The compound of claim 10, wherein B is an amino reactive moiety selected from succinimidyl ester, hydroxybenzotriazolyl ester, or pentafluorophenol ester.
52. (Original) The compound of claim 5, wherein B is a thiol reactive moiety selected from maleimido, α -bromoacetyl or pyridyldisulfide.
53. (Original) The compound of claim 10, wherein B is a thiol reactive moiety selected from maleimido, α -bromoacetyl or pyridyldisulfide.